

BOOKER WASHINGTON.

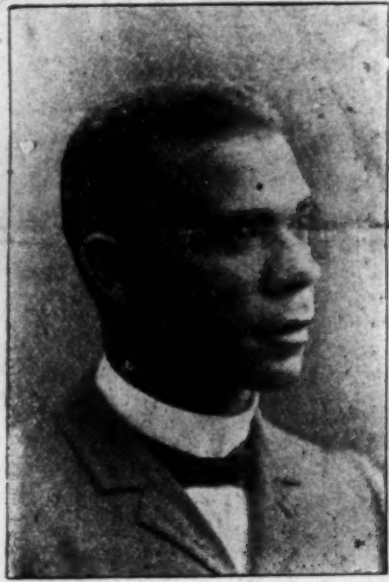
HE RETRACTS HIS PREVIOUS SPEECHES.
CLEVELAND, O., HOUSES HIM.

By Nahum D. Brascher.
Cleveland, O., January 14, 1905.

The people of Cleveland, Ohio, were among the first to have the privilege of honoring Dr. Booker T. Washington in the year of 1905. He came to the city, noon Thursday, January 12; at five o'clock he was entertained at luncheon at the Euclid Hotel by the Cleveland Sociological Society, at 8 P. M. he addressed an audience of 12,000 at the Jewish Temple. On Friday he addressed the student body of Central high school, took luncheon with Mr. Charles Chestnut, the author; 6 o'clock dinner with Mr. Virgil P. Cline, Mr. Rockefeller's attorney, and in the evening was banqueted at Woodliff hall by the Minerva Reading Circle and Friday Study Club. These are two of Ohio's most prominent literary clubs among our women.

The banquet was attended by over two hundred of the most prominent colored people in northern Ohio. The supper was served in four courses and was in charge of a leading negro caterer. Woodliff hall is an institution owned by negroes.

Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford, president of Ohio Women's clubs, wife of Hon. W. H. Clifford, presided as toastmistress and introduced the following toasts and speakers: "Welcome from Club Women," Mrs. Belle C. Bolden; "The Press," by Nahum D. Brascher, editor of the Cleveland Journal; E. W. Crosby, of Buffalo; "The Literary World," Chas. W. Chestnut, the author; "The Musical World," Miss Eleanor Alexander;



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

"The Public Schools," Miss Emma A. Tolbert; the latter two are teachers in the public schools. "The College," by Prof. Edward C. Williams, librarian of Hatch library, Western Reserve university; "The Profession of Medicine," Dr. Edwardina M. Grant; "The Profession of Law," James French, of Sandusky; "The Business World," George A. Meyers; "The Clergy," Rev. J. S. Jackson, pastor Mt. Zion Congregational Church.

To these toasts Mr. Washington replied in part as follows:

One of the most important sources of protection that any race of people can have, is their usefulness to the community in which they dwell. Service is the secret of sovereignty. The man, black or white, who has learned to do a common thing in an uncommon manner, to do something better than his fellows, will in time solve all the problems that confront him at last.

We need not only the industrial school but the college and professional school as well, for a people so largely segregated as we are, from the main body of our people who must have their own professional leader and who shall be able to measure with others in all forms of intellectual life. It is well to remember, however, that our teachers, ministers, lawyers and doctors will prosper in proportion as they have about them an intelligent and skillful producing class.

I believe thoroughly in the work which the college, the university and the industrial school can do at the present time for the advancement of my race at the South. In a large measure the negro has in his hands, at the present time, a large proportion of the trades and skill and common labor of the South. We must see to it that while the head is being educated that the hand is also being trained so we can hold on to the fundamental occupations that are Tuskegee institute began to lay its foundation in economic or industrial directions, that we are able to give to thirty-two negro college graduates. A larger number than is employed by any other one institution in the world.

In regard to the ballot I repeat here what I have often said in the South,

as to my position, I do not approve of the negro's giving up anything that is fundamental and that is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. represented in agriculture, mechanics, and the domestic sciences. No race can advance very far in education, morals, religion or politics, that does not have an economic or industrial foundation. It is because of this fact for years the It is not best for him to relinquish any rights; nor would his doing so be best for the southern white men. Every law placed in the Constitution of the United States was placed there to encourage and stimulate the highest citizenship. If the negro is not stimulated and encouraged by just, national and state laws, to become the highest type of citizen, the result will be worse for the southern white man than for the negro. Unless these negroes are encouraged by just election laws to become tax payers and intelligent producers, the white people will have an eternal millstone about their necks. Any subterfuge, any makeshift in the form of a law that gives the ignorant white man a right to express his wants at the ballot box and withholds the same right from the ignorant negro, is an injustice to both races. In most cases such laws give the negro the incentive to become a voter by getting property and intelligence, but says to the white man in so many words, remain in ignorance and poverty, and a way will be found for you to exercise the franchise. No question is ever settled until settled right, until settled in accordance with the absolute immutable laws of justice. This sentiment I stand by to this day. I have always done so, and always expect to do so.

No race of people, however, whether black or white should depend solely upon political activity or the chance of office holding for success. There must always be an intelligent and economical foundation, otherwise political activity is a mockery. No one will dare say that in Haiti and Santo Domingo the negro is without all his political rights; yet in spite of this, there is constant disorder and turmoil, because the people have neglected to develop their industrial and commercial life. There are too many depending upon the mere possession of the ballot to sustain them.

Regarding lynching, I repeat also what I have said many times in the South; that the taking of human life without due process of law, whether in Georgia or Ohio, is a blot upon civilization. Further, that we should at all times stand ready as a race to join hands with all people to see that crime is not committed by our people, and see that legal punishment follows such crime.

No happening within the last ten years has given me more encouragement than the frank, brave manner in which lynchings have been condemned, also that reservation that the daily press has maintained heretofore has been broken, the white pulpit, grand juries, governors, and in several cases confederate camps have spoken out condemning this barbaric habit of burning human beings at the stake.

The present commendable sentiment regarding the disgraceful habit of lynching never could have been brought about except through the co-operation between the better classes of white, and the same class of colored people. It is through such sympathetic co-operation between the races that our difficulties are finally to disappear.

While there are many difficulties in the South that are to be regretted, at the same time there are opportunities which should not be overlooked. In the business world you will find the negro making advancement. Making progress as bankers, as merchants, as real estate dealers, as well as operating thousands of valuable and successful farms.

Few people outside the South understand that the negro has almost the same opportunity here as the white man for business or commercial development. I have constantly observed our opportunities for twenty years, and I find that the negro can borrow money at the banks with equal security just as quickly as the white man in the community, and if he is engaged in a merchandising business, he can secure goods on just as easy terms as the white merchant in his community. Further, I find that where a negro is a manufacturer or trader to the extent that he is doing business in the direction of furnishing something that the white man wants, the negro business man is patronized in the South, not only by the members of his own race, but by a large element of the white race. I repeat that this is a condition that the outside world does not appreciate. I am quite sure that I do not exaggerate when I say that there are 15 banks owned and operated by black people in our southern states. There are at least 30

Debit and Credit

By W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

The American Negro
In Account With
THE YEAR OF GRACE NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR.

DEBIT

1. To persistent disfranchisement of Negro voters in the South.
2. To the spread of "Jim Crow" legislation to Maryland together with attempts in Missouri and in various cities.
3. To the lynching and burning of 100 or more unconvicted black men suspected of crime.
4. To a still threatening residuum of crime, poverty and ignorance among ourselves.
5. To \$3000 of "hush money" used to subsidize the Negro press in five leading cities.

CREDIT

1. By a declaration of the Republican party against "special discrimination" in the elective franchise, emphasized by a plurality of two million votes.
2. By a defense of Negro womanhood at Indianola and Negro manhood at Charleston, ratified by the votes of the greatest majority ever given a president.
3. By the possession of over 12,000,000 acres of farm land.
4. By the accumulation of at least \$350,000,000 worth of property.
5. By the elimination of 58 per cent of our illiteracy since 1860.
6. By a reduction of our death rate in cities by 12 per cent during the last decade, and a general reduction throughout the land.
7. By increased economic prosperity as shown by the:
 - (a) increase of housewives and decrease of women working in the fields.
 - (b) decrease of farm laborers and increase of farmers.
 - (c) increase of professional men, teachers, merchants, artisans, miners, salesmen and draymen.
8. By an aroused race consciousness, in the face of which it is no longer possible for any Negro to dare tell an American audience that Negroes ought not to vote until they are perfect, ought not to complain of "Jim Crow" cars until they own railroads, or that they ought not to go to college until they are up.

To balance this account
we need
more courage, more patience,
less cowardice and venality
and more

Work
Work
Work

REPRINTED FROM VOICE OF THE NEGRO.

reasonably good drug stores, and almost every city and community has a number of respectable negro merchants.

In the field of skilled labor, there is an opportunity before us which we should not fail to take full advantage of, and here again, I often find that the people outside of the South are in great ignorance as to the chances that are presented to the negro. Here there is little restriction on account of the trades unions, and the average native southern white man prefers, all things being equal, to have the negro work for him rather than a white man, because for centuries he has been accustomed to dealing with the negro in that capacity. In a very large degree, our race at the present time, is reasonably represented in the field of skilled labor, but we will not hold the place which we now occupy unless we teach our children to perform better service than is now being rendered. Up until a few years ago, the black man had little competition to contend with in the field of skilled labor. At the present time every year is bringing hundreds and thousands of skilled laborers from all parts of the world into the South, and unless by thorough education we prepare ourselves for this competition, we will find that the race will go to the wall because of a lack of industrial efficiency. Our youths should not only be educated, but should be educated to render the service which the present generation and the community most need. If the negro would hold his place as a farmer, bricklayer, fruit grower, carpenter, brickmason, blacksmith, wheelwright, a large proportion of our people would receive the very best kind of industrial training for the specific task he is to perform. In many parts of the country where the negro was formerly the barber or the white washer, his place has been taken by the intelligent skilled white man from Europe who has taken the trade of barbering and made it almost a profession, or has taken the trade of white washing and turned it into house decorating. I am speaking plainly and directly on this subject because our presence in the South will

be welcomed just in proportion as we can make ourselves valuable to the community in which we live. Whenever any people get to the point where they produce less than they consume, the community wants to rid itself of them.

Slavery presents a problem of destruction; freedom presents a problem of construction. The latter requires patience, time, courage and toil, but in the end we shall reach our goal. Mr. Chestnut seemed to voice the sentiments of all those present when he arose at the conclusion of Mr. Washington's address and remarked that: "This night is the beginning of a new era for the negroes. This is the greatest speech I have ever heard Mr. Washington make."

MANASSAS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Villard Accepts.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, has accepted the presidency of the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth, and will be formally elected as such on May 30 next. Mr. Villard succeeds Col. Carroll D. Wright, formerly commissioner of labor, who severed his connection with the institution because of his removal from this section of the country to take the presidency of Clark University.

Mr. Villard is a son of the late Henry Villard, of New York, and a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison. He is a graduate of Harvard University and is at present editor of the New York Evening Post. Mr. Villard has long desired to take up active work in behalf of the negroes, and has been offered the presidency of several industrial and like institutions in the South, but heretofore has declined all offers. When the last annual meeting of the board of directors of the Manassas school was held in May, Col. Carroll D. Wright, who had filled the office of president for several years, announced his intention to leave Washington and enter actively upon the duties to which he had been called at Clark University. At the earnest solicitation of his fellow-

directors he consented to serve until his successor or should be chosen, however, and an immediate canvass was made of those interested in the work in an effort to secure a fitting successor to Col. Wright.

Mr. Villard was interested in the institution and several visits were paid him by members of the board of directors. Superintendent Jennie Dean, who has immediate charge of the school, went to New York a few days ago and after a long conference with Mr. Villard secured his acceptance.

The announcement of Mr. Villard's acceptance of the presidency was made here Saturday, and was received with much satisfaction by the members of the board who reside here. It is understood that in addition to Miss Dean Dr. Edward Everett Hale, a member of the board of directors, helped persuade Mr. Villard to take the post. The Manassas school is one of the leading institutions of the kind in the South. It had its beginning ten years ago upon the historic grounds of the old Bull Run battle field. It is on the Southern Railway thirty-three miles southwest of Washington. The site is elevated and healthful, surrounded by picturesque scenery and free from the seductive influences of city life.

The present officers and board of directors include: Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia, president; Dr. W. S. Montgomery, District of Columbia, vice president; Rev. H. H. Waring, Virginia, treasurer; Rev. James H. Bradford, District of Columbia, secretary; Mrs. L. A. Hale, New York; Rev. Christopher Eliot, Massachusetts; Rev. D. G. Henderson, Virginia; Miss Jennie Dean, Virginia; George C. Round, Virginia; Miss Emily Howland, New York; Miss Minnie C. Whitman, Massachusetts; Rev. Edward Everett Hale; Mrs. H. E. Baker, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, Maryland; Rev. Wm. A. Credit, Pennsylvania; Rev. U. P. B. Pierce, D. D., District of Columbia; Mrs. E. S. Mussey, Miss E. F. Pierce, Rev. W. J. Howard, Dr. W. S. Montgomery, District of Columbia; Mr. Jas. H. Morriewether, District of Columbia; Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Virginia; Mrs. E. B. Dodge, Virginia; Rev. Marshall D. Williams, Virginia; Rev. Percy S. Grant, D. D., New York; Prof. E. W. Brown, District of Columbia; Mrs. C. B. Hackley, New York; Rev. L. L. Marshall, Virginia; Mr. H. L. Holmes, Virginia; Miss Jane E. Thompson, Virginia; J. B. T. Thornton, Virginia; Rev. W. H. Brooks.

THE LASH.

The whipping post was made the subject of a sermon last Sunday evening by Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, who proceeded to lash it with flights of cynical oratorical eloquence. He first described the work of reformation of prisons and the punishment of criminals that had been brought about in the latter part of the eighteenth century in England and on the continent by John Hoard, and asked if all this is to be now undone.

There are those, said he, who in this advanced Christian age desire to go back to the whipping post. This, he continued, sounds like a voice from the age of despotism and tyranny. Who, he asked, except those animated by intense cruelty could have invented the pillar, the rack, the thumbscrew, the cross, and the whipping post? "Shall we go back to these instruments of cruelty?" All these, said the preacher, were in use at one time by savage and barbarous peoples, and none was perhaps more barbaric and humiliating than the whipping post.

Why Not Return to Torture?
If we shall go back to the whipping post, asked the speaker, why not to two of the former means of torturing criminals—nay, why not to all? It has been the boast of our District Commissioners, he continued, that this is one of the best governed cities not only in this country, but in the world—is not this approval of the establishment of a whipping post a confession of the weakness, laxity, and inefficiency of our local government?

At this point Dr. Bristol digressed to explain to any strangers who might be present that the District of Columbia has an unrepresentative government, ruled by other people, in which the citizens do not even have the privilege of voting for their President. Has our unrepresentative government come to this, inquired Dr. Bristol, that it must confess that our civilization is not civilized? Shall the law of retaliation be inaugurated again as in the Dark Ages, with bestiality for bestiality? We cannot whip a man, he continued, without admitting that we have neglected his education, if not our own, and what we fail to correct in the school we cannot correct at the whipping post.

Would Make Bad Men Worse.

However much patience we may need in suppressing crimes, avowed Dr. Bristol, we are not yet ready to send over to Delaware for a whipping post. The whipping post will not diminish crime, but will increase it, he continued, for such degrading and inhuman punishment will turn the man so punished into an angry beast, full of hatred and the spirit of revenge. Then, too, asked the preacher, who would want to do the whipping? "I should like to ask that question of the Commissioners and the members of Congress. It takes a brute to whip a man, who would have to be more of a brute than the man whom he whips."

He expressed his belief that a jury could not be procured in the District that would sentence a human being to such punishment and said, "God save the good, noble, and dignified judges if they are called upon to sentence men to the whipping post."

Contrary to the Constitution.

"The proposal to institute a whipping post," said Dr. Bristol, "is an attack upon the Constitution of the United States, which is about the only thing that is left for those in Washington to fall back upon for protection." In proof of this he quoted the eighth amendment to the Constitution; which says, "Nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted." "If Congress passes such a law," he asked, "will not the Supreme Court declare it to be unconstitutional?"

If such a punishment is meted out to wife-beaters, Dr. Bristol made inquiry, why not to those who beat their children? Why not to mothers who have beaten their children and sometimes dislocated the child's spine? Why not to the husband for getting drunk and forcing his wife to starve? The latter is much more terrible than to be whipped.

DEATH OF EDWARD G. NILES.

Edward G. Niles, a well-known member of the Washington bar, died at his home, 123 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., shortly before noon Sunday. He was attacked with a severe case of typhoid fever about three months ago, and that with a complication of heart trouble, caused his death. He had a relapse last Wednesday and had been critically ill since then. He became unconscious early last Friday afternoon and did not regain consciousness.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the residence. Rev. Alexander Bielaski, of Baltimore, Md., an uncle of the deceased, will officiate at the services. The interment will be private at Congressional Cemetery, where Mr. Niles' father and mother are buried. Pallbearers will be selected from Mr. Niles' personal friends.

Edward Grant Niles was a son of Henry C. Niles, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department during President Grant's administrations. He was born in this city January 4, 1869, and attended the public schools of the District, from which he was graduated in 1886. He afterward attended Maryland Agricultural College, which in 1890, conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of science. That year he matriculated in Columbian (now George Washington) University, where he graduated two years later. He read law in the office of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Judge O. D. Barrett, and was admitted to the bar in 1894.

During the early part of his practice he defended a number of criminal cases, some of which were considered important. Later he made a specialty of personal injury damage suits, and was quite successful in that line of cases. For the past two years Mr. Niles had associated with him Attorney John S. Whitt, the firm being known as Niles & Whitt.

December 17, 1891, he married Miss Mary Meredith, the daughter of Capt. William M. Meredith, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. She survives him.

CONVERTING SOULS.

Allegheny, Pa., January 19, 1905. Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, of Washington, D. C., the great evangelist is here. He is holding revival meetings in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. C. D. Patterson, D. D., is pastor. Hundreds of people are turned away nightly. His meetings January 16, 17 and 18 were more than successful. He will be here until January 22. Rev. Drew is converting many souls.

Other speakers were Prof. J. S. Gordon, and Prof. Thomas H. Ingram, and

Next Monday night Mr. J. L. Joy, Sr., will read a paper entitled: "What benefit are the negro leaders to

TO BUILD A NEW NAVY.

American Undertakes Big Shipbuilding Contract for Russian Empire.

New York.—Mr. Lewis Nixon, of New York, will leave for Sevastopol about February 1 to undertake the gigantic task of creating for Russia a navy so powerful that when it takes the seas there no doubt will be felt at St. Petersburg as to its ability to wrest the power of the sea away from the Japanese and eventually crush the mikado.

It will be recalled that Mr. Nixon made a trip to St. Petersburg last summer, returning about July, and at that time it was reported that he was to build four torpedo boat-destroyers for Russia. It is said here that he has constructed many more torpedo boats and destroyers



LEWIS NIXON.
He Has Undertaken to Build a New Navy for Russia.

than that, and in proof it is said that the contract that he brought home with him called for 96 of these small craft, says the Herald, of this city. This contract he has filled, and the mosquito fleet is ready for the czar. The boats are all either on their way or have been delivered at various Russian ports.

But Russia was not willing to stop there, or to rely entirely on the Baltic fleet, which she is now sending in two squadrons to become a new Pacific squadron. She realized that the Japanese were splendid fighters on sea as well as on land, and she decided to have other squadrons to follow those now en route, in case these should fail.

To meet this emergency it is decided to build on the Black sea a fleet which should be able to cope with any force the Japanese could muster. Accordingly arrangements have been made for the construction, under the personal supervision of Lewis Nixon, in home Russian waters, of 100 fighting ships, ranging from torpedo boat destroyers and cruisers of all classes up to the heavily armored battleships.

This work must be done within two years, and it is to be assumed that Russia does not expect to see the war end until after the lapse of that time. To accomplish this in the given time the great ship-building plant of Russia at Sevastopol, has been greatly augmented and improved. It is now considered the third largest ship yard in the world. Much in the way of making ready has already been done. The enormous plant on the Black sea will be under the charge of Mr. Nixon, and he will take with him to fill the great order 7,000 skilled American artificers. These workmen will be transported half way around the world to fill the largest order for warships ever given.

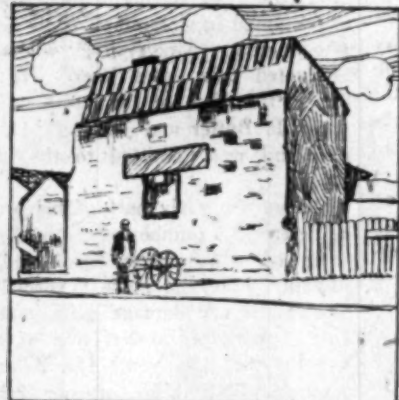
How the new Russian navy will get out of the Black sea, through the Dardanelles without complications with Turkey and Europe is a matter which at this time does not enter into the problem.

AMERICA'S OLDEST BUILDING

It Was Erected Shortly After the First Landing of the Spaniards in Florida.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The oldest house in America is in this city. This building, by comparison with the winter resort hotels in this town, is not a pretentious structure, but when it was built it was undoubtedly one of the principal structures of the town.

It is built of coquina rock, a mixture of sand and shell, which is the same



OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.
Erected by the Spaniards in the Sixteenth Century.

material used in the building of the Ponce de Leon hotel and the Alcazar. It is not known in what year this building was put up, but it was shortly after the landing of the Spanish, which was on the 8th of September, 1565.

The building is in a fairly good state of preservation. The interior is beautifully finished in highly polished wood. It was occupied by the Spanish officials during the time Florida was a Spanish colony, and was later the home of the attorney general during the English possession. It is not now inhabited.

New Patent Law.

At present patents are granted in Great Britain at the inventors' risk, but a new act provides for a search of the patent office for 50 years back to see whether the applicant for a patent has been forestalled in his ideas. This will make British patents worth a good deal more than they have been.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS WANTED

At the Great Union Revival Services at Cadet Armory, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity. Conducted by the famous pulpit orator and evangelist, Rev. S. P. Drew, D. D. Rev. Drew is considered one of the leading Baptist Evangelists of the United States. Rev. Drew's wonderful revival work in New York, 1898-1899, two hundred persons converted. North Carolina, 1901, three hundred converted. Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred converted. Washington, D. C., 1904, eight weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their names to join the church.

Notice.—Churches desiring to engage Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms: The church pays expenses, such as



board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New York City, and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 20, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

STEAM RAILWAY STATISTICS

Over 200,000 Miles of Tracks in the United States at Beginning of 1904—Increase During Year.

The total steam railway mileage of the United States at the end of 1903 was 207,604 miles, an increase of 4,595 miles during the year, according to the report recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the southwestern states 1,804 miles were built, 633 miles in the northwestern states, 602 miles in the Gulf and Mississippi valley states, 562 miles in the Pacific coast states, 456 miles in the central northern states, 348 miles in the middle states, and only 12 miles in New England.

The total assets of the railroads are given as \$14,862,111,544, and the liabilities \$14,289,529,959. The total earnings were \$1,908,857,326 in 1903, and \$1,720,814,500 in 1902. The operating expenses and taxes in 1903 were \$1,316,349,314, and in 1902 were \$1,160,758,623. Net earnings in 1903 were \$582,508,512 and in 1902 were \$560,026,277. The interest paid on bonds in 1903 was \$239,426,707, and in 1902 was \$232,614,909. In 1903 the stock dividends amounted to \$164,549,147, and in 1902 to \$151,019,537. The surplus of all roads in 1903 was \$121,880,088, and in 1902 it was \$109,166,424.

The number of tons of freight transported in 1903 was 1,306,628,858, and in 1902 was 1,192,136,510. In 1903 the railroads carried 696,949,925 passengers, and in 1902 the number was 655,130,236.

IMPOSES NOVEL SENTENCE.

New Jersey Judge Orders Professional Woman Beggar to Pay Fine of Ten Cents Daily for Two Years.

Judge Algeron T. Sweeney, in the criminal court at Newark, N. J., the other day, imposed upon Mrs. Beula McCarton, convicted before him of professional begging, a sentence that is said to have no parallel in the annals of Jersey justice.

"The sentence of this court," announced Judge Sweeney, "is that you shall pay a fine of ten cents daily for a period of two years, and that you shall appear in this court each day to make the payment the court has directed. The total will be \$73."

Mrs. McCarton is 35 years old. The police say she is a member of the notorious McCarton family, several of the members of which were arrested in New York recently, charged with being professional "beggars." Their record extends over many cities in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On imposing the novel penalty, payable on the installment plan, Judge Sweeney paroled Mrs. McCarton, with the instructions that if she should not be able to raise the ten cents on any day, she must come and report, leaving to him the option of changing the penalty from the fine to imprisonment.

The "Chink" Also Comes In.

The new head tax of \$500 which the Dominion of Canada now imposes upon Celestials who intend to settle within its borders is said very effectively to have closed the doors through British Columbia, though, of course, remarks the Boston Transcript, every now and then an individual Chinaman slips in through a chink.

FRANKHUME, Wholesale Grocer.

Agent for the District of Columbia for LIFTON'S renowned COFFEES and TEAS. OLD STAG Whiskey. The sole agent for the Arison Cigars made in Porto Rico. The best and cheapest cigar made.

TERMS CASH: Interest charged after 30 days.

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F. P. BURKE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A Specialty Made of "GIBSON" Whiskey.

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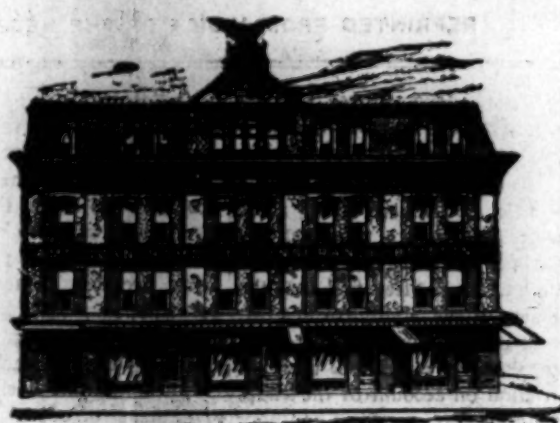
The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co.,

Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's road has been in operation since the 16th of August 1903 with cars running over just half its line—two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C.,
1109 I St. N. W.



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

STIEFF PIANOS

Have stood the test for sixty years. When buying from us you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

WE HAVE Other MAKES

Take in trade which we can
low PRICES *****

UPRIGHT PIANOS AS LOW AS

15 square Pianos 5 Organs 15
terms to suit

Stieff WARE ROOMS

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REVIVE OLD THEATER MAT. ONCE A DAY LABORER

French Milliners Resurrect Head-Gear That Does Not Obstruct View—Called the Beguin.

"The inclosed tickets are sold on the understanding that ladies will remove hat, bonnets, or any kind of headgear."

Such is the text of a little printed notice which the box office officials of the Royal Court theater, of London, hand with the tickets to every lady patron of a matinee performance. Ladies are to be aided in respecting the new rule by the placing of the cloakrooms at their free disposal.

At the same time news comes from Paris, where the ladies' expensive headgear is even more troublesome to both afternoon and evening theatergoers, that there is about to be a revival of the old-fashioned beguin and the small theater bonnet.

Parisian milliners are now preparing these articles in large quantities. The bonnet is a kind of small toque, and the beguin is very like a Dutch bonnet, lying quite flat on the head, with a little spray of aigrette at the side.

The movement is being made in conjunction with the Paris theatrical authorities, and at one place of entertainment, at least, the Gymnase, a notice relative to the wearing of the new headgear is to be posted over the ticket sellers' desks.

Ten years ago beguins were worn in London, and an attempt was made last year to revive them, but without success.

GREYHOUND WORTH \$10,000

Princess Maud, Who Has Run Mile in Less Than Two Minutes, Is Fastest in the World.

A \$10,000 dog. Such is Princess Maud, the fleetest dog in the world, owned by Capt. Jay Thomas Vickery, who has a ranch in Oklahoma, where he keeps a string of dogs well able to run a mile inside of two minutes. Princess Maud bears the proud distinction of having run a mile in one minute and forty-two seconds, which is the world's record.

Capt. Vickery is a greyhound fancier and expert. He owns the finest greyhounds in this country. On a large ranch in Oklahoma he trains his runners in contests with the swiftest jack rabbit of the plains.

Princess Maud is a modest canine, sticking close to the heels of her master as he walks through the streets. Except for the fact that she is trim and sleek looking she does not give the slightest idea of her value, which is placed by Capt. Vickery at \$10,000. She is of a dark fawn color, with thin body and attenuated legs, and when standing assumes the slightly tilted forward position indicative of the runner.

Capt. Vickery is now in Washington, and as he walks from place to place with Princess Maud in his wake the dog attracts a great deal of attention. She has captivated the hearts of all dog lovers, and many of her admirers have expressed a desire that they might see her run.

ONLY THREE PROPOSED.

Warrensburg, N. Y., Maidens Are Slow in Taking Advantage of the Leap Year.

Statistics at the town clerk's office of Warrensburg, N. Y., go to show that the Warrensburg girls up to the present time have not been taking advantage of the leap year, with that avidity which was expected of them. Since the year began there have been only three marriages in town following direct proposals made by the brides. In each case the young women popped the question and led their blushing bridegrooms to the altar within 30 days, so the Warrensburg News has been creditably informed by one of the grooms who seemed to be posted and made a clean breast of the whole affair.

That there have not been, therefore, more weddings in Warrensburg directly due to leap year may be from the fact that the girls had been waiting for Hal-lowe'en to help them clinch things. Now that this has passed there are unconfirmed rumors that there will soon be "something doing."

HAS FORTUNE IN HIS HAT.

Mexican Dies Suddenly and Widow Finds Notes for \$125,000 Concealed in the Crown.

Mrs. Juana Garcia N. Viudo de Junco has been put into possession of the property and money left by her husband, Saturnino Junco. The money amounts to \$125,000 in bank notes. Junco owned a tienda at the corner of Rebeldes and Callejon del Santisimo, opposite the Nuevo Mexico drug store, in Mexico City.

He always and at all times by day and by night wore a black hat which he had worn for years.

Everybody believed that he was superstitious about his hat, because he never put it aside. Even when he went to the barber shop he sat in the chair, having his hat in his hands.

When he died it was found that the crown of another hat was carefully sewed in the interior of the hat, and between the two there was \$125,000 in bank notes.

Where the Rab Comes In.
Over in Spain the man who becomes the father of a large family receives a title. But, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, do Spanish titles help to pay grocery bills?

A Wealthy Widow.
Mrs. Russell, widow of Henry Grinnell Russell, of Providence, R. I., is the richest woman in New England. She has \$20,000,000 and no children.

ROMANTIC STORY OF CEAR'S MINSTER OF RAILWAYS.

Worked in an American Factory for One Dollar a Day, and Ran Locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

St. Petersburg.—Prince Michael Hilko, imperial minister of railways and transportation in Russia, the genius of the Trans-Siberian railway, has had a most romantic and inspiring career, beginning his working life as a day laborer in America.

When the Russian serfs were emancipated by Alexander II., the grandfather of the present czar, Prince Hilko's father was ruined, at least so far as available financial resources were concerned. Just at this juncture the father and son began a bitter quarrel, which ended in voluntary exile on the part of the latter. In his anger, the prince, of to-day, renounced all his titles and ancestral estates. He also resigned his office at court—as an officer in the guard of the Russian emperor—and forthwith sailed for the United States as a common emigrant.

He arrived in Philadelphia absolutely penniless. For a week he walked the streets, hungry, cold, homeless, an alien in a strange land. "One day he entered a machine shop and blurted out: 'I want work at any wage.' 'What's your name?' asked the foreman. 'Mi-kale,' replied the young man, pronouncing his name in English, with evident difficulty. 'My other name's John,' he added, thinking that John was as good a name as any other. And thus Prince Hilko became John Mikale, an attendant of a bolt making machine at one dollar a day.

That machine shop was a paradise to him, after his many days of tramping. He lived on 20 cents, and saved the remainder, until he had enough to pay for a course of instruction in mechanical engineering. After attending the bolt-making machine for two years, and having secured a good working knowledge of mechanical engineering, he went in search of a job where there would be better chances of promotion.

He found his opportunity at the offices of the Pennsylvania railway, where he was given a situation as a brakeman on a freight train. From that day forward he stuck to railway work, devoting all his spare time to the study of railway engineering. Presently he became brakeman of a regular passenger train, and later was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer.

In time he began again to look about for an opening that would afford him a



PRINCE MICHAEL HILKOFF.
Rose from American Laborer to Head of Russian Railways.

still greater chance for the exercise of his talents. One day the minister of railways from the South American republic of Venezuela was a passenger on the train of which "John Mikale" was engineer. There was a breakdown, and the engineer was the only man who kept his head, and the only man who knew how to fix up matters without waiting for the repair train to come. The South American visitor engaged the engineer in conversation, learned that the young man wanted a higher position, and thereupon offered him a place as superintendent of a new railway in Venezuela. "John Mikale" accepted, and went to South America at the expense of his new friend.

Then came a longing for his old home in Russia. He decided to throw up his job and return to his native land at "whatever set-back to his career. Sailing as "John Mikale," and concealing his true name and title, even when he reached Russia, he applied for a situation on one of the principal Russian railways. As "John Mikale," therefore, he began his life over again in his own country as a station agent in an obscure town. "My chance will come," he said, noting that there was frequent trouble in the movement of trains at his station.

That psychological moment came for "John Mikale." The trains became hopelessly blocked day after day, and the heads of the line far away were in despair. Mikale wired: "Will you leave it to me?" "We'll try you," came back the answer. And a few hours later "John Mikale" had so arranged switches and schedules that never again were trains congested at that point. His technical skill shown in that emergency brought him to the attention of his superiors, and even to the czar himself. As a result, he was ordered to come to headquarters in St. Petersburg.

There he was given a position on the technical staff, and thenceforth was promoted rapidly higher and higher, until he occupies a position corresponding to that which he had abandoned in South America—general manager. Not until then did he reveal his identity as Russian prince and a former officer of the imperial guard. So pleased was the czar to find that this man was one of his own subjects, and so delighted was his majesty with the remarkable capacity and skill displayed by this particular general manager, that he restored to Prince Hilko all the estates and titles he had renounced when he emigrated to America.

NEED MUCH TIMBER.

ENORMOUS DEMAND OF MINING PROPERTIES.

The Michigan Copper Company Puts 50,000,000 Feet Underground Annually—Arizona Concern Uses About 20,000,000.

Portland, Ore.—In the discussion between mining men and forest reserve advocates about the present and future timber needs of the mining industry, interesting facts were developed of the enormous requirements of deep properties. The Copper Queen of Arizona uses underground about 20,000,000 feet of timber annually, while Calumet & Hecla, in Michigan, puts 50,000,000 underground in the same period. These are great copper mines, and their needs are naturally far in excess of what the old gold mining industry will require, but there is in every mining district demand for an enormous lot of timber. The Comstock Lode, of Nevada, has 230 miles of shafts and tunnels. When stopping out the large ore bodies there the square set of timbering was employed, which gave the interior the appearance of a veritable trellis of huge timbers. There is about 50 miles of underground work at the Homestake, in South Dakota.

Where timbers are used, sets as a rule are five feet apart, and consist of two posts or uprights six or seven feet high, a cap of four feet and often a mudsill of six feet. The caps and posts vary in size from six inches to ten inches apart. Shaft sets are closer together, and, as a rule, heavier. Runways are found in all wet tunnels, large wooden chutes open every working stop, and in soft, and running ground all workings must be lagged, or sided, with two-inch stuff. This is but a part of the needs underground. On the surface the equipment for mining or milling is usually ponderous, expansive structures covering hundreds of square yards and standing from 50 to 150 feet above the ground. Where water power is not available wood is preferred for fuel. It is used at the rate of a cord for each seven to ten-horse power generated. A 20-stamp mill requires 80 to 90-horse power, each air drill 10 to 14-horse power, and hoists and pumps in Oregon have steam plants of from 50 to 350-horse power capacity. If this fuel must be hauled far it will cost an operator from \$5 to \$14 a cord, and when the latter cost is approached the ore must be very high grade to bear the expense of mining. Before the Baisley-Elkhorn, in Baker county, installed water power and electric plants it hauled wood up the mountain side at a cost of ten to fourteen dollars in winter.

These requirements of the mining industry explain why abundant timber near the scene of work is emphasized by the mining engineer when estimating the figure for which ore can be marketed, and set forth the basis for the mining fraternity's opposition to the forest reserve, or any possible regulation that might interfere with free use of timber. An argument used by the interior department was that the timber would be preserved in the mineral zones by the forest reserves for mining, as against predatory lumber interests.

ARE BARRED FROM DANCES

Young Army Officers at Fort Wright Are Restricted in Social Pleasures.

Spokane, Wash.—No more are young army officers from Fort Wright the bright particular stars in every social event downtown, and there is sorrow at the post, and sorrow among the maidens who charmed the soldiery. Lieut. Col. Bolton, commanding, has issued orders forbidding the officers to take part in social affairs downtown nights, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The order will be effective until March 21—and that means until the close of the winter season. It is directed against the officers who are taking the military student course, and in that category are most of the social favorites. Although it is not generally known, the officers are required to do considerable "boning," and Lieut. Col. Bolton came to the belief that study and dancing were likely to clash. So he eradicated the dancing.

An order has been issued by Lieut. Col. Bolton that most outdoor exercises and battalion and company rifle drills be discontinued. The transferred exercises and drills will be held within doors by squads and companies, without arms, until the arrival in February of the new Springfield magazine rifles, which supplant the Krag Jorgensen.

Finds Harm in Drinking Water.

A paper read before the New York County Medical association by a professor of clinical medicine in the New York Polyclinic medical school on the subject of water drinking has aroused considerable discussion at the monthly meeting of the members. "The abuses of water drinking are committed by every one," said the professor, "in his routine work. Usually no harm is done even though we fail to achieve the results desired. But the contrary is true in the not infrequent cases where we add to the burdens of an already taxed heart and circulation, and where we thoughtlessly augment the embarrassment of organs we are striving to relieve. Most striking of all is the abuse of water drinking in chronic nephritis. Every drop of water taken into the body means additional work for the heart."

Explanation of a Cynic.

A man was arrested down east the other day for marrying his mother-in-law. It was probably an insane warrant, remarks a Chicago exchange.

LET US SUPPLY THE FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

This is the time of year when you will appreciate the many benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System, because it allows you to buy whatever may be needed in Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture, also Carpets, Draperies, Crochery, Bedsteads, Stoves, Ranges, etc., without disturbing your Christmas money. Our stocks in all departments are now at their very best, and whatever you buy here can be depended upon—ABSOLUTELY—for durability. Our Carpet stock contains the newest weaves and richest colorings in all the standard grades, and although prices are substantially reduced, we still continue to do the making, laying and lining entirely free of cost, which is a saving of from 20 to 25 cents on the cost of every yard, as compared with cash store prices. Help yourself to whatever you need.

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SPENT YEARS IN DUNGEON

Strange Story of American Imprisoned in Colombia—Mourning as Dead by Friends.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—Word has been received by relatives here from F. C. Holly, a blacksmith, whom they had mourned as dead for nearly 14 years. Holly went to Colombia in 1890 in the employ of an American drill manufacturing company. He became an agent for the concern and wrote that, having just completed a \$25,000 contract, he would soon start for home.

When he did not arrive inquiries were instituted, but nothing concerning him could be learned. An exhaustive investigation that followed was equally futile and he was supposed to be dead.

When he went to South America Holly had a wife and two sons in Ulster county. The wife, still mourning him, died several years ago and both sons were killed in accidents. His father, a Mexican war veteran, also passed away. In his letter, just received, Holly says that when he arrived in Colombia one of the then frequent revolutions was in progress. Finishing his business he was on the eve of leaving the town of Bucaramanga when, without a word of warning, he was arrested as a political prisoner and, without explanation of the nature of his offense, thrown into a dungeon.

Because of the many changes in government he was evidently forgotten, and as all communication with the outside world was denied him he could not even learn which of the contending parties had caused his arrest and long captivity. When finally released he was in abject poverty and broken down in health, but secured work as a blacksmith and finally procured funds to pay his way back.

HAWAIIANS LIKE BASEBALL.

American National Amusement Finds Great Favor Among All Classes on the Islands.

Boston.—Baseball is catching on in Hawaii, and a letter from Lorin Andrews, attorney general of that territory, says:

"Hawaii is an enthusiastic center for baseball and has been for a number of years, as far back as the 70's, we having teams here who have played in amateur leagues. We have never had any professional league, but from that time there have been a series of so-called league games played in Honolulu. The great drawback, however, has been that, being out of touch with mainland players, the game has not developed as rapidly as in the states.

"A number of players from the California coast drop down from time to time, and, while greatly aiding in improving the technique of the game, have in all cases found their equal among the local players. The Hawaiians especially are born baseball players, and I assure you that many of the players here would do well in minor leagues in the states.

"I think the characteristic that would strike you most familiarly in our teams is the divers nationalities of which they are made up; for instance, the winning team of this season comprises three full-blooded natives, one Portuguese, three half-castes, two of whom are mixtures of the American negro and Hawaiian, and the star third baseman of the league is a full-blooded Chinaman."

WIFE CAN SMASH WINDOW.

St. Louis Judge Frees Woman Who Used Heroic Means to Enter Her Own House.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Richard Randolph, charged with disturbing the peace and maliciously destroying property by throwing a stone through the plate glass door of her home recently, has been discharged.

The complaining witness was the woman's husband, Richard Randolph, who testified that next day after the trouble he filed a divorce suit against his wife, upon the advice of his attorney, he said, after previous trouble, he barred his front door against his wife, shutting her out of doors. He used a kitchen chair and ironing board, a bread board and a step ladder in doing so.

After smashing the glass, his wife stood outside and indulged in an argument through the broken door with her husband, who was inside. The husband testified that his wife threw a silver of glass through the aperture and cut him on the arm. Finally both were arrested. The justice discharged the woman on the ground that she had a right to adopt heroic means to get into her own home, which was barred against her, and held that there was no evidence to show that she did so maliciously.

Twins Divorced from Twins.

All records for divorce were broken when twin brothers who were wedded to twin sisters were simultaneously separated each from his wife by the hand of the law. The brothers are Alvin and Alvi Bruckles, farmers, who live in Champaign county, Ohio. In 1895 they were wedded on the same day to twin sisters. Five years from that time, to the very day, each filed a divorce petition. In both cases willful absence was given as the cause, the brothers claiming that their wives had deserted them. The cases came up for hearing and the decrees were entered.

Origin of the Idea.

The man who claims to have spanked Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was a boy may have imparted to the future president his first crude idea of the strenuous life.

Must Take His Turn.

Gen. Stossel must take his regular turn at being killed and wounded. It is not fair for the correspondents to saddle all the personal injuries on Gen. Nogi.

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THE BALLOT AND SEGREGATION.

If anybody is so dull as to underrate the supreme importance of the ballot to any class of people living under a republican form of government, he has but to observe what is taking place right before his eyes here in these United States, in the Southern States and in the District of Columbia. Fourteen years ago the process of nullifying the Constitution of the United States began in Mississippi. The only colored man who was a member of that Mississippi nullification convention, Isaiah T. Montgomery, gave his consent to the disfranchisement of his people. The example of Mississippi has been followed by other Southern States, so that so far as colored men are concerned, democracy and popular institutions no longer exist in any of these States. Now that the colored man has been stripped of the ballot, the invasion of his other rights has begun. By acts of Legislatures, by decisions of courts, by fiat of mobs, there is one law for white men and another law for colored men. In a very large part of the South the courts actually do not exist for the black man. To sue for wages due, to seek damages by an action at law for wrongs, to go to the courts for the vindication of rights, or for the recovery of property, is for the black man as heinous an offense as to commit the most infamous felony, and the punishment for such presumption is whatever the wrath and savagery of the community may see fit to inflict. The idea that black men are not as white men has so pervaded the whole country that in popular thought the black man occupies in every relation of life a status entirely different from the white man. In illustration we quote from an address delivered by William De Witt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, at the dinner of the New England Society in the city of New York, December 22, 1904, on "The New England Conscience."

"In philanthropy, at the close of the war, the New England conscience said, 'In the name of racial equality I deliver up the South to social and political confusion.' Today where large masses of both races in all stages of development are thrown together, we acquiesce in social segregation and the postponement of political privilege until intelligence and responsibility shall earn the right to do it." These are pleasant-sounding words and on their face bear the semblance of fairness and justice, but in logical effect and actual practice they say, "In the name of social segregation and the postponement of political privilege, I deliver the black man up to chains and stripes, to race hatred and social superstition."

In the name of "social segregation," colored people traveling from one point to another are herded into noisome, pestilential compartments, in many instances no better than cattle cars; in the name of "social segregation" the public school fund is to be divided between the races in proportion to the direct taxes paid by each; in the name of "social segregation" the curriculum of the colored school is to differ from the curriculum of the

white school; in the name of "social segregation" a condition of affairs is to be tolerated which will assure to white men opportunities superior to black men, and thus keep black men in a condition of subordination to and dependence upon white men; in the name of "social segregation" time-serving and knee-bending black men styling themselves educators are seeking gifts for their particular enterprises.

And these things have all followed disfranchisement. Nobody ever thinks of devising educational schemes different from accepted standards for people who have votes. The ballot is the instrument of supreme importance in a republic.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

By a recent act of the Virginia Legislature, all insurance companies are required to deposit ten thousand dollars each with the State Treasurer, in lawful money of the United States, which means that all small insurance companies doing business in the State that cannot raise that amount must go under. There are several colored companies in the State that have affected white companies, and by this act of the Legislature it was presumed that many of them would go under. It may affect many, but so far as the Mutual Aid is concerned, of which Attorney J. E. Byrd is president, it has not affected, as will be evidenced by the letter of Mr. Byrd that appears in another column of THE BEE this week. This gentleman has fully demonstrated his business capacity and competency to run a first-class insurance company. He is the only manager of insurance who has received a personal letter of commendation from the Superintendent of Insurance. So well pleased was the superintendent with the manner in which Mr. Byrd managed his company that the superintendent took occasion to compliment him. THE BEE is more than pleased to have the opportunity of informing the public that there is one man identified with the negro race fully able to conduct an insurance company to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent of Insurance.

ROOT OUT DISCORD.

We are pleased to learn that the Board of Education has taken creditable action in the matter of the report of the "Director" of High Schools concerning which THE BEE made comment last week. Excision was what the matter deserved. By its action the Board of Education has fully confirmed the confidence which the intelligent and self-respecting colored people of the District impose in it. The Board has manifestly a further duty to perform. Those who are responsible for the state of affairs which gave conception to the offensive reflections and insinuations of the "Director" should be properly disciplined. The schools of the District are embarrassed altogether too much by a set of pestiferous and cantankerous employees who are more industrious about creating discord and strife than about the duties which they are paid to perform. The consequence is that the children of the schools suffer from a lack of proper teaching and supervision and imbibe lessons in insubordination which the schools are not established to teach. While the Board is in the purging business it is well to root up every element of discord.

STORMING THE PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt is being importuned by hundreds of negro applicants for office. It is well understood that these applicants cannot hope to receive an appointment unless they are endorsed by Mr. Booker T. Washington. After the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Mr. Washington will be consulted as to the merits and demerits of negro office-seekers. It is stated authoritatively that Mr. Witfield McKinley will be urged for the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Just what claim

he has THE BEE doesn't know, unless it is that he is a special champion of Mr. Booker T. Washington. Attorney James H. Hayes, of Richmond, Va., will also be urged for the place by Colonel Slem, who has informed the President that the Virginia negroes are entitled to recognition.

Ex-Attorney General Knox also has a candidate in a man whom he claims is just the person for the place. West Virginia has a candidate, as well as Illinois, Maryland and Ohio. Texas has not been heard from as yet. Just why these gentlemen desire to apply for a place held by another colored man THE BEE is unable to state.

The President, it is said, has decided to retain Mr. Dancy. This gentleman has made a satisfactory Recorder of Deeds, and if there is to be a change made, it is hoped that the President will consult the citizens of Washington. You never hear of a citizen of Washington applying for a place held by a citizen of some other State, especially when that office is supported entirely by the taxpayers of the State. The people of this city, while it is true they have no vote, yet they have interests that should be respected and considered.

RETURN TO BARBARITY.

The whipping post was the text of Rev. Frank M. Bristol, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, last Sunday. True, as this distinguished pastor said, our government is a failure, our laws non-effective and our governing power weak. In the days of the inquisition we had all forms of brutality. The barbarians ages ago resorted to methods that were necessary to subdue the barbarian; but in this enlightened age, an age of advanced civilization, the enactment of the whipping post would be a mockery on our civilization. As THE BEE stated before, too many laws and police regulations are adopted. The people are too much oppressed. We have too many laws for the good of the community. Perhaps a whipping post would improve the condition of the Delaware and Colorado Legislatures, but not the people of Washington.

MR. WASHINGTON SPEAKS.

The address of Prof. Booker T. Washington in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 12, and reproduced in this issue of THE BEE, puts that gentleman in a different light. THE BEE is always ready to give any man credit for what he says when it is said in the right direction. Mr. Washington's Cleveland speech should be read by all fair-minded people. He has demonstrated manhood in this speech and has assumed a high position in defense of the negro. If Mr. Washington continues in this line of reasoning THE BEE will be glad to commend him. What the negro wants at this time is manhood, and no one can better teach the negro what it is to be manly better than Mr. Washington. He is doing great good at Tuskegee. THE BEE will admit, and it hopes that he will continue in this line of argument in telling the negro what is right and what is wrong. THE BEE has devoted a great deal of space to this speech because it deserves it.

SUPERINTENDENT MONTGOMERY.

THE BEE would suggest to Prof. H. P. Montgomery to assert a little more manhood in his position as superintendent of the colored schools. He has the education as well as the ability. The director of High Schools assumed a little too much when he went over the head of Dr. Montgomery last week. No one is better acquainted with the wants of the Colored High School than Dr. Montgomery, and when this white director volunteered, information to the Board of Education he went too far. Teach this man a lesson, Doctor, and let him understand that you know your business. The people will be with you.

MRS. WEST.

Mrs. West, the accomplished wife of Commissioner H. L. West, and a member of the Board of Education, was one of the leading spirits that moved to have the objectionable report of the Director of High Schools stricken from the minutes. Mrs. West, like her distinguished husband, is a friend of the colored schools. Since Mrs. West has been on the Board of Education she has done much to show her appreciation and esteem for the work done by the colored schools. What is needed in the colored schools is more authority given to Mr. Cooper, the principal.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

No one is asking for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment but the fellows who tried to destroy the Union. The men who are the beneficiaries of the amendment helped to save the Union. Jerusalem.—The Greek Church Christmas observances in the Grotto of the Nativity at Bethlehem were marred by sharp fight between Greek and Latin clergy, arising from the old-time jealousy regarding protection of the Grotto.

Sam.—Did the pawson tell his flock that St. Peter would give dem each a hahp?

Remus.—No, he knew bettah. He tole dem dat St. Peter would give dem each a banjo.—Philadelphia Record.

Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," is recovering from an attack of acute bronchitis at his new home, No. 21 Fifth avenue. The physicians feared pneumonia. As soon as he can sit up his library will be put in order.

King Alfonso of Spain will visit the courts of Europe this summer. He has already accepted the Kaiser's invitation to be present at the maneuvers at Altona. The young monarch is said to regret being compelled to abandon his proposed visit to the United States.

R. Peacock, an Egyptian railroad man from Assiout, is visiting this country. He is locomotive superintendent of the Egyptian state railways and has come here at the request of the government to inspect the American railways with a view to introducing some of the modern American methods of transportation into his country.

Walter Newbegin, a Keizer Falls, Me., collector of curiosities, has the spectacles worn by Rev. John Buzzell, the first Baptist minister in Maine, who is said to have had his eyesight suddenly restored and to have grown a new head of hair and a set of teeth at the ripe age of 90 years.

The archbishop of Westminster has become a total abstainer. Like Cardinal Manning he has recognized the havoc made among his flock by drunkenness, and as he must preach teetotalism to those who need it, he has decided to practice it as well.

BY TELEPHONE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Long distance telephone connection has at last been made from Chicago, Ill., via Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Col., Ogden, Utah, and Butte, Mont., with Portland, Ore., and the only thing now to prevent a man in Boston, Mass., from talking to a friend on the Pacific coast is the fact that at present the electric current will carry the human voice clearly only about a thousand miles.—Boston Globe.

Automobile trains are to be run on wagon roads in German East Africa as feeders to the railway lines.

The Orpheum, in San Francisco, is to be pulled down and a handsome modern theatre erected in its stead.

Major Austin S. Cushman, private secretary to President Fillmore, lives in New Bedford, Mass.

Palm Beach, Fla., Nov. 23.—The most unique town in Florida is Gladsboro, a place peopled entirely by about 300 negroes. Gladsboro is about 137 miles from Jacksonville on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

A prosperous town where no white man may take up his residence and which is governed and inhabited exclusively by negroes, is located on the Fort Smith and Western Railroad in the Creek Nation. It is called Boley, and contains 400 law abiding negroes.

Every Japanese barracks has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a fourteen-foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

A short time ago a coroner's inquest over a mummy was held in England. The object had been imported from Egypt, and the authorities deemed it

legally necessary to ascertain the fact of death in the usual way. The mummy was spoiled during the inquest and a lawsuit followed.

NEGRO LAWYER PUT OUT OF COURT.

A colored attorney named Morse, was put out of the recorder's court at Savannah, by officers. He was not permitted to sit down or to address the recorder in the interest of a client. There are three colored lawyers in Savannah, and they are thinking of taking some action in the matter.—Atlanta Age, Atlanta, Ga.

The Lutheran synodical board of St. Louis has purchased a site of 15 acres of land in Greensboro, North Carolina, for the establishment of a negro school for boys. Between \$50,000 and \$60,000 will be spent in the erection of the plant. The school will be opened in the fall with accommodations for 300 boys.

The office of lord high constable of Scotland has been held by members of the family of Lord Kilmarnock for 600 years.

The negro can live on friendly terms with the white people without compromising his manhood, for our white friends like to see manly men, who will act from a loyal standpoint.

Admiral Togo was third son of Togo Kichizaemon, an admiral of the clan of Satsuma, and the father gave him the name of Heihachiro. He was born at Mogoshima, on the 14th day of the 10th moon of the year of grace 1857. The gracious period of Meiji (which by interpretation means the era of enlightened reign) began in 1868 A. D. That was also the birth date of the new Nippon. After the sacred tradition of a samurai family, his mother took him to the shrine of a guardian deity and placed him upon the altar as the offering to his country and to the sword, that he might defend the land of the gods. Like many another boy of a samurai family, his military training dates back far beyond his memory.—Century.

The international geographical congress, at its recent meeting in New York, asked the government to make a general map of America on a scale of 1:1,000,000. At the present time three governments are producing maps on this scale, which will cover about one-fourth of the land surface of the globe. If the United States should make a similar map of the whole of America it would include nearly one-third of the area of the entire land surface.

A man assassinated in the streets of Marchienne, Belgium, was able, before he died, to write in chalk upon his clothes the name of his murderer, who was arrested.

By flying 301 miles in four hours, the pigeons of the Adelaide (Australia) Flying Club have established a world's record.

The greatest possible number of leap years will occur in the twentieth century, the year 1904 being the first one, and every fourth year following up to and including 2000. In the same century February three times will have five Sundays—in 1920, 1948 and 1976.—New York Evening World.

An English watchmaker has just finished making a tiny watch in the form of a shirt stud. Its dial is two-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and it is to be worn with two other studs. By turning the upper stud the watch is wound, while by turning the lower one the hands are adjusted.

Joseph Jacobs, a former detective on the staff of District Attorney Jerome, of New York, was sentenced to prison for one year for perjury.

Baroness Overbeck is the first female Russian composer to attract attention in her own land. Her leading compositions have been performed in the leading theatres of St. Petersburg.

HIGHEST-SALARIED RABBI. Rabbi J. Leonard Levy of the Congregation Rodolph Shalom, Pittsburgh, has been re-engaged for a period of five years, at an annual salary of \$12,000. His present contract has eighteen months yet to run before the five-year engagement is begun. The salary is the largest ever paid a Hebrew rabbi on a limited contract in the history of the world. Rabbi Levy went to Pittsburgh three years ago from Philadelphia at a salary of \$7,000. A year later this was increased to \$10,000. He is prominent in charitable and reform work of all kinds.

Thibet's 6,000,000 people have to support an army of 430,000 priests, who produce nothing but beautifully illuminated copies of the sacred writings. They hold all the public offices.

The first regularly ordained and inducted woman pastor of an English church is Miss Gertrude von Petzold, M. A. (Edinburgh), who conducted her first service in the Free Christian church, Leicester, on September 23. She is the daughter of a German army officer and is twenty-eight years old. She has had a notable scholastic career.

The United States pays nearly \$1,000,000 a day to foreign ships for carrying its products.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERS.

The United States has a total of 20,879 newspapers, as follows: Dailies, 2,157; weeklies, 18,827; monthlies, 2,791; semi-weekly, 471; tri-weekly, 49; bi-weekly, 60; semi-monthly, 275; tri-

monthly, 2; bi-monthly, 68; quarterly, 175; semi-quarterly, 2; total, 20,879. The first six states in the number of their newspapers rank as follows: New York, 1,936; Illinois, 1,726; Pennsylvania, 1,393; Ohio, 1,218; Iowa, 1,082; Mississippi, 1,045. Alaska has two dailies and the Philippine Islands four.

THE BEE WOULD BE THANKFUL TO SEE.

Colored men united. The Whipping Post law defeated. District men appointed to District offices.

Justice O'Neal appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court. Judge Kimball less severe in his sentences.

Southern representation not reduced. Negro editors understand the law of Southern reduction.

Ex-slaves pensioned out of money unclaimed by the negro soldiers. Colored attorneys organized into an organization and united on all questions.

The three inaugural balls successful. Howard University Law School the greatest in the country.

Prof. Layton of Howard University appointed to the Court of Appeals. Judge J. C. Pritchard appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

T. Thomas Fortune minister to Haiti. Dr. J. E. Sheppard minister to San Domingo.

A colored precinct detective. Major Richard Sylvester given credit for a fine police force.

Sergeant W. F. Falvey made a lieutenant.

The colored schools under colored control.

Geo. F. T. Cook reappointed superintendent of the colored schools.

Prof. N. E. Weatherless assistant director of Manual training, under Dr. Bruce Evans.

Dr. Phil B. Brooks' professional ability recognized.

The Odd Fellows pay for their hall. Thomas H. Wright made district grand master of Odd Fellows.

L. H. Livingston appointed to his old place in the Pension Office.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Why Emmett Scott is being banqueted. What has he done other than being private secretary to Booker T. Washington. Is he the go-between for Prof. Washington and negro candidates for office?

What has become of the Negro Suffrage league and the Afro-American Council.

How many negroes will be appointed in the South.

If John F. Cook will be reappointed collector of taxes.

If Prof. Kelley Miller's ability will be recognized.

If negro apologists are not traitors to the race.

THE "BOOK OF THE ROYAL BLUE" FOR 1905.

The January number "Book of the Royal Blue" starts the New Year with a most interesting collection of sketches and poems by several of the best known writers in the United States.

The illustrated poem, "Goin' Home," by Mr. Gillilan, of Baltimore, gives a delightful impression to the reader, which is kept up to the end.

Mr. Taber, of New York, contributes more "Ballads to Bad Babies," and a most delightful "Song of the Cat Bird," which is published by his special permission, and which is to form part of an operetta under preparation.

Edmund Vance Cooke, of Cleveland, the popular humorist-lecturer, contributes a breezy little sketch entitled "Adam."

Mr. Daly, of Philadelphia, furnishes a story entitled "Drafted."

Mr. Robbins, of Newark, N. J., has "A Page of Robbins."

Mr. Lewis, of Norfolk, continues "Stub Ends of Thought," which now are universally known and copied.

The interesting description of the Relief Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this number should be read by every railroad man. It presents some features of railroading that are not generally known.

A new department has been established in the January number which will increase the readers' interest from time to time. The newest and best things from the pens of the American Press Humorists will appear each month under the heading "Humor and the Humorist."

The "Book of the Royal Blue" is a real magazine, and differs only from others in that its advertising pages are used exclusively by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The quality of its reading matter in many cases is better than the average.

The greatest care is exercised in selecting articles for publication, which accounts for its increasing popularity in the eight years of its existence.

The subscription price is but 50 cents a year; single copies 5 cents. Address D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore.

J. J. LEARY,

dealer in

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Cor. 26th and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.



A very prominent marriage will take place in this city some time next month.

Miss Bertha Syphax, of 1814 Riggs Place, will give a card party next week.

Mrs. Lizzie E. Scott Jones, who has been quite ill at her home for several weeks, is improving.

Mrs. W. P. Mitchell, who has been quite sick for two weeks, is able to be out again.

Miss Lottie Chandler, of Buffalo, New York, will be the guest of Miss Bertha Syphax, March 4th, 1814 Riggs Place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Adams, of 338 C street, S. W., entertained a few friends at their residence Friday evening, January 13, 1905.

After spending five very pleasant weeks in Baltimore, Miss Beulah Harris, of 1434 Pierce Place, has returned home.

Mr. Arthur Boston is the representative of THE BEE in the West End. Mr. Boston is a forcible writer as well as a logical speaker.

Col. James Lewis, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was in the city last week. He called to see the President Monday and was kindly received. Col. Lewis is one of the best known men in the United States and a veteran of the late civil war.

Dr. W. Bruce Evans will leave the city next month for New York city. He will speak in that city during the months of February and March and will address the Board of Education there in behalf of his work.

CONCONE'S MASS.
The Galbraith A. M. E. Z. choir will under Concone's Mass in F Sunday morning, to-morrow, at 7:30 P. M. This choir is in a very flourishing condition and has made rapid progress under the direction of Prof. Harry Wythe Lewis. Prof. Lewis is an accomplished musician as well as a sweet singer. You should go early if you want a seat. All lovers of music should not fail to hear this mass.

Mr. Harry G. Seki, of Tokyo, Japan, in the city, the guest of Mr. Frank W. Cheek. Mr. Seki was brought from Japan by Mr. Cheek and accompanied him to the Philippines. Mr. Cheek, it will be remembered, was one among the first colored men appointed a lieutenant in the volunteer service. After Mr. Seki left the Philippines with Mr. Cheek, he accompanied him to his home in Detroit, Michigan, where he has been in his family. He is a young, intelligent Japanese and when he left Japan he could not speak a word of English. He now speaks it fluently. He will go to New York next week and start business for himself. On Tuesday Mr. Seki was in company with Mr. Robert T. Douglas.

At the meeting of the Waiters' and Ex-Waiters' Union Relief Association of the District of Columbia, A. D. Watson in the chair, the full line of officers were installed, with A. D. Watson, president; J. R. Brown, financial secretary; R. F. Brown, corresponding secretary; Nelson Booker, treasurer; master of ceremonies, Chas. F. M. Brown (president Young Men's Protective League); first vice-president, J. H. West; second vice-president, R. F. Lewis; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Cole; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Matthews; chaplain, W. O. Holmes; assistant corresponding secretary, Arthur Boston; assistant financial secretary, Wm. Swan. The president appointed the following board of trustees: R. H. Hughes, chairman; Edward Turner, vice-chairman; J. A. Payne, secretary; W. L. Sanford, Geo. A. Steward, Wm. Foreman, Augustus Gray, Walter Lewis, Dr. Samuel Pierce. The association, adjourned to a fine collation. The members had a fine time.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.
The special sermons that have been delivered by the pastor, Dr. S. L. Corrothers, have had a tremendous effect upon the members and followers of Galbraith Church. The church is crowded at every service; up to this writing more than thirty souls have been converted and added to the church. Sunday morning, Jan. 22nd, the pastor will deliver a sermon upon "The Value of a Man." In the afternoon at three o'clock there will be a union meeting of all the Zion churches in the District, at which time the Supper of the

Lord will be served. The choir of John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 18th street, will furnish music for the occasion. In the evening at 8 o'clock the choir of Galbraith Church will give a sacred concert, which promises to be of a very high and classic nature. The A. M. E. Zion churches were never so prominently known at the nation's capital as at present. They have in this city nine places of worship. Taking the church as a whole, Zion stands the equal of any negro church in America. She has a membership of more than seven hundred thousand. Twenty-one schools. Her chief institution of learning is Livingstone, Salisbury, N. C., which is valued at about two hundred thousand dollars. Her bishops and pastors are regarded to be among the ablest men of the day.

THE DOUGLASS RECITAL.
The city is indebted to the alumni of Cookman Institute for the rare musical treat that was given in Ebenezer M. E. Church last evening. The Alumni Association, whose president is Dr. J. Seth Hills, and whose secretary is Miss Carrie C. Cutton, conceived this plan of entertainment some months ago, and they were both fortunate and timely in securing Mr. Joseph H. Douglass, of Washington City to give a violin recital. As was stated by Dr. Hills when introducing Mr. Douglass last evening, this is the first time that a great violinist has ever been brought to Jacksonville to play for an audience of colored people. The filled seats proved that the venture was no wasteful experiment.

Mr. Douglass is of striking personality, well possessing the physical identity of the illustrious family from which he comes. His appearance on the platform was met with a hearty outburst of applause, and when he drew his bow in the execution of the notes that make up the entrancing harmony of Vieuxtemps' "Fantasie Caprice," the fulfillment of the keenest expectation was quickly met. Mr. Douglass is a violinist in soul and in every fiber of his body. In his bowing, his fingering, and every manipulation of the violin, he exhibits a finish in attainment that can only be equalled by the heavenly melodies he wells forth. In response to a heavy encore to his first selection he played without accompaniment, "Auld Lang Syne," the quaint and ever memorable notes of which came as a solace to all. Mr. Douglass appeared in two other numbers. Hubay's "Scenes de Lagarde" and Sarate's "Gypsy Dances." The heartiest applause followed each of these renditions with persistent encore, to which he generously responded.

Miss Martha G. Mikell, of Charleston, S. C., a teacher in Avery Institute, of that city, was accompanist, and she filled the initial number for the evening, a magnificent piano production, which she executed with rare skill and refinement of touch.

Daily Metropolis, Jacksonville, Fla., December 30, 1904.
Dr. Hall read a paper before the J. C. Price Literary Society last Monday evening. President J. C. Overton received a letter from Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, who was booked to read, saying that sickness prevented him from being present. The subject of Dr. Hall's paper was "Is the Bible an Inspired Book?" Rev. Kyle opened the debate and cited some very interesting incidents. He took strong grounds in defense of the Bible being an inspired book. Rev. Kyle is a forcible speaker. Others took part in the discussion. Music was furnished by Prof. Ingram.

At the Second Baptist Church Lyceum last Sunday afternoon, a paper was read entitled "Our Country." Ex-President A. W. Scott was invited to the platform by President Toomy, who introduced Mr. Scott to speak. Attorney Scott took exceptions with the speaker by saying that this was not the negroes' country but the country of the white man.

Prof. Lawson, who was present, excepted to the remark of Attorney Scott and said that he was tired of these young men making such speeches; that this was the negroes' country; that it was his country and he knew no other. At the conclusion of the discussion Attorney Scott took the president to task by allowing him to be attacked; that he had been invited by the president to speak and he (Scott) thought it unfair in him to allow attacks.

President Toomy became very much excited, as did Attorney Scott. The president declared that he did not bar any man in ability or anything else in the District of Columbia. Attorney Scott gave the president broadside by telling him he did not show much ability or greatness by accepting a laborer's job in the treasury department, and if he measured his greatness by his present position, he didn't think much of it. The matter ended.

ROOMS FOR RENT.
Two (2) large communicating rooms furnished for gentlemen or adult family. 1822 Riggs street, northwest.

LEGAL NOTICE.
PERRI W. FRIZZELL, Attorney.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia,
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 12607 Administration.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Dinah Wilson, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of December, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1905.

JESSE E. WARE,
32 Patterson St., N. E.

Attest:
WM. C. TAYLOR,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

BISHOP SMALL DEAD.
Bishop John B. Small, A. M., D. D., bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church, died Sunday, January 15th, at one o'clock in York, Pa. He was buried on Thursday at his home in York, Pa. Representatives of the churches were present. He graduated in one of the leading colleges in England. He mastered five languages, wrote five books and has been around the world twice. He made a trip to the West coast of Africa every two years. Rev. S. L. Corrothers states that he was one of the best scholars in the race and a man of high moral character.

DEATH OF MARY E. TURNER.
Mrs. Mary E. Turner (nee Tinney), a well-known resident of West Washington, after a lingering illness, died Tuesday morning, January 3rd, at her late residence, No. 2819 M street, N. W. She and her husband, Mr. Jas. L. Turner, are Washingtonians, and were residents of the District of Columbia from birth. They were married in 1870. They have three children, Miss Hattie E. Turner, Howard H. and J. Ferdinand Turner. She was the granddaughter of the late Rev. Pompey Tinney and was a prominent member of the Young and Elder Ladies' Association and the Heliotrope Circle. Her funeral took place Thursday afternoon, January 5th, from Mt. Zion M. E. Church, West Washington, and was largely attended.

Rev. Benj. T. Perkins, pastor of the church, paid a glowing tribute to the life and character of the deceased and also Rev. Edgar Murphy. Many floral offerings were presented, including a large pillow from the association of her husband in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a pyramid of heliotrope flowers from the Heliotrope Circle and from her daughter Hattie a sheaf of wheat tied with pink ribbon, which the deceased so much admired in life. The pallbearers were Messrs. William H. Brown, Jas. H. Coleman, Simon C. Burnett, John H. Saunders, Louis N. Harris, Jas. D. Massey, Walter J. Abrams, and Daniel Richardson. Interment in vault at Mt. Zion M. E. Cemetery.

DEATH OF MISS SCOTT.
Miss Ruth Scott departed this life Sunday, January 1st, at 8:54 A. M. Miss Scott was a native of this city and was an estimable young woman, not quite twenty-one years of age.

She attended the public schools of this city, graduating with honors from the business department of Armstrong Manual Training School in the class of 1902. Upon the recommendation of Dr. W. Bruce Evans, her principal, and Prof. L. G. Fletcher, now deceased, she was engaged as bookkeeper and cashier in the office of Mr. Wm. L. Pollard, succeeding Miss Florence N. Matthews, who was about to be married.

The high recommendation which she made in her school life was maintained in her position in Mr. Pollard's office, where she remained until her death, and which loss was deeply felt by her assistants in the business world. She was an active conscientious worker in the Lincoln Temple Church, where her funeral took place Wednesday, January 4th last.

Too much praise cannot be given this excellent young woman who was so early taken away and her sudden demise caused a shock to her many friends in the Christian, social and business world.

NO PART OF THE COMBINE.
United Aid Insurance Company is no part of the Big Four. It stands alone. It has \$10,000 on deposit in the treasury of the State of Virginia. We wish to inform our policy holders and the public in general that we have not gone into any combine, nor have we merged. Neither have we endangered the interests of our faithful old policy holders by taking in the members of any other companies who are too old and too frail in health to be insured.

J. E. Byrd,
United Aid Insurance Company.

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

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Carpet Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.
Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.
Northeast Corner 7th and "I"

Name THE BEE when you call.

AT Duffy's Place You Can Buy All Leading Brands Of Whiskies, Gins, Rums, &c.

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California & Imported Wines
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Fine wines, Liquors, and Ciga s.
The Place to CALL and PURCHASE
Purissima Whiskey

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The New 1904 L Street, N. W.,

All drugs strictly first class. Every thing found in an up-to-date drug store can be found in this store. Prescriptions a specialty.

J. W. MORSE-PROP.

ECHOES FOR THE DEBATE.
Attorney J. A. Cobb claims a victory for his side.

Attorney A. W. Scott's argument was excellent.

Attorney James Neal made the best speech.

Attorney T. H. Clark finally agreed with Attorney Scott.

Attorney T. L. Jones was silent for once.

Attorney W. C. Martin wants the question debated again.

President leaned with the negative.

Attorney Harry Clark will try it again.

THE WHIPPING POST.

A mass meeting of citizens will be held next week at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, R street, between 12th and 13th streets, N. W., to consider the two bills that have been recommended to Congress, one is the whipping and the others is the establishment of a Board of Examiners for master builders. Several distinguished men will be invited to speak.

JUDGE KIMBALL REVERSED.
Justice Barnard Tuesday held in the James Turner habeas corpus proceedings that a police court judge in this jurisdiction cannot impose a single sentence or several sentences for periods aggregating more than a year.

This decision is directly against the practice in both branches of the Police Court, as is shown by the case under consideration.

Turner was discharged from custody on the ground that the sentences or penalties imposed upon him were beyond the jurisdiction of the Police Court, the trial court.

From Turner's petition for the writ of habeas corpus, filed last week, it appeared that on March 7, 1904, he was convicted in the Police Court on an information filed by the District of Columbia of carrying a concealed weapon, and of carrying a weapon openly with intent unlawfully to use the same, and on each charge was fined \$100, in default of payment of which he was sentenced to imprisonment on each charge.

(Continued on 8th Page)

Notice

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where we have a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists.

Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto. We keep on hand a little of everything Postage stamps, all you desire.

LIBERTY PHARMACY.
1-1 and F Sts., S. W.
JAMES C. JONES.

Karl Xander,

IMPORTER,
Redifler and Wholesale and
Retail Dealer in

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AND
Liquors
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James F. Oyster

BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS.
Square Stand: Center Market, 5th &
K St. Market, Riggs Market.
Office, Wholesale Depot & Saleroom:
900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated Cow
Brand Butter recognized without
an equal.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than the lowest. It won't be deceived, come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

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905 E St. N. W.

Borrow Money YES

We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$500.00 on your furniture, piano, etc., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY,
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Robert T. Douglas, Mgr.

AGED BELL FOUNDRY

LONDON HAS ONE THAT IS SEVERAL CENTURIES OLD.

Founded in 1577, it is still turning out work for cathedrals and churches of the British Empire.

London.—This city has a bell foundry in Whitechapel road, founded in 1570, where the big bells are still made. A pair of bells for the Rochester cathedral was turned out a few days ago. Two are entirely new, the treble and second bell. Four, which were cast originally in 1635, 1636, 1638, and the fourth having a crack, have been made over. Two of the old bells, cast in 1712 and 1834, have been retained. The industry calls for superior workmanship. To be a successful bell founder one requires not only to be a good musician and mechanic, but he must also be a practical metallurgist and possess some of the qualifications of an architect. To be able to cast and tune a bell in consonance with others of the peal, one must have a precise musical ear, and a bell metal is a mixture of copper and tin (the latter being a much less than a fourth of the whole weight). It would be ruinous if the bellfounders were not an expert.

But the curious duties of the bellfounder do not end there. He has to make the bell wheels and fittings, and in order to appreciate the strength of the bell in which the bells are to be hung, he must have a good knowledge of architecture. And still further to insure success he must be a bell ringer. All these attributes are to be found at the foundry where the great bell of Westminster, the largest ever cast in London, the great bell of Montreal cathedral, the largest ever shipped, "Great Peter" of York Minster, "Great Tom" of Lincoln cathedral, the clock bells of St. Paul's (the hour bells ringing since 1709), "How Bells" of Chertsey, and a host of others, had their origin.

The industry is a most interesting one in all its branches. The shape of the bell is a vital factor. It is its soul. Although the shape has not changed perceptibly for hundreds of years, yet to the eye of the expert the advance of science can be seen. The first difficulty is to get the shape true. That done, the tone will be true.

To bring this about an iron mold is made and lined with loam, giving the exact shape of the outside of the bell.



POURING THE METAL INTO A MOLD. It is a more delicate operation than it looks.

required. It is mathematically correct, and inside this mold or frame is built a core of brickwork with a lining of loam on the top. The core and lining is so manipulated that space is left for the exact thickness of the bell. The next step is to place the mold in a loam pit. The loam, which is in the vicinity of the furnace in which the metal is cast, is moist, must be absolutely dry. Wet or damp, an explosion will occur. The mold is then buried with the exception of the orifice to which the metal is drawn from the furnace. When the mold is full, a pool of molten metal is left on the top of the pit, so as to obviate the mischief of making an unsound head to the bell. A bell in cooling contracts and the greater thickness of the base draws the metal away from the upper part; hence the necessity for the pool of metal.

When the metal is cooled, the mold is taken from the pit and the extraneous parts cut off from the head. If necessary, it is then tuned. In the case of the Rochester peal, the bells were cast to act in unison with the old or tinor bell, which has been doing duty for some 80 years. If the new bell happens to be too sharp, it is placed on the tuning machine, head downward. This machine works in a circle and cuts metal from the inside of the bell. This process is continued until the correct note has been obtained. A bell can be sharpened only by cutting it down, but this is rarely resorted to.

Next comes the fitting of the tongue or clapper. This is a delicate operation. The staple is first forged, then the clapper and its stem are welded together, and the lot fitted in with mathematical precision. In the forge the steel frames are also made.

The bell is then fitted with a wheel and head stock. The wheels are made in two halves of English oak, and as in other parts of the foundry, everything is English, a circumstance all the more remarkable when a truly an Englishman is to be found in the surrounding district.

Church of Solid Coral. A church of solid coral is a curiosity at the Isle of Mait. This island, rising 3,000 feet, is the highest of the Seychelles group in the Indian ocean, and its buildings are all from square blocks hewn from massive coral and glistening like white marble.

SHELTERED BY SNOWHOUSE

Washington Switchman Builds Eskimo Domicile to Protect Himself from Cold.

Washington.—The small boy of Washington, whose favorite vacation, when the storm king has spread a mantle of white over everything, is to build houses and redoubts and snow men, will need to take lessons from the builder of the house of snow which has been standing at the corner of First and B streets northeast.

Charles K. Allen, who has been the switchman at that corner for the electric railway companies during the past



UNIQUE SNOW HOUSE. (Built by a Street Railway Switchman in Washington.)

four years, began the erection of the house from snow which he shoveled from the switch in his charge. After the snow had been heaped the desired height the room was scooped out with a spade.

Mr. Allen built a similar house last year, but it was not so large as this one, which is nine feet high and 52 feet in circumference on the outside and 18 feet on the inside. The walls are three feet thick.

An Eskimo with a desire for the comfort of his family could hardly have made it more completely serviceable. Beginning at the door opening and completing the circle of the house there is a low seat where five or six persons could sit in comfort.

The small boys of the neighborhood come and stand about and gaze at the house with longing desire for one like it, and ply the switchman as to how he came to build his house of snow, how long will it last and innumerable other questions, which are answered good naturedly.

On the dome of the snow creation stars and stripes float from three stars and over the door is a horseshoe, for good luck to those who enter.

Mr. Allen built the house as a protection from the wind—a place where he can seek shelter when he is not busy turning the switch, and he has found it well adapted to his purpose.

There are several signs tacked upon the outside walls—perhaps by "the small boy." They are "Steamfitter wanted," "Room for rent," etc.

There is another snow house, built by a switchman, doubtless, near the junction of Indiana avenue and First street, where the cars of the Capital Traction company pass around the curve to and from the B. & O. depot.

ATTEND SENATE IN AUTOS

Platt, Keen, Allison, Spooner and Other Prominent Lights Enjoy Machines.

Washington.—Representative Sibley is not the only man at the capitol who can give his friends and cronies an automobile ride. For years his newest and most powerful machine, flying up or down Pennsylvania avenue, and climbing or descending Capitol hill, freighted with such choice spirits as Speaker Cannon and Representative Hemenway, has been familiar to the



SENATOR KEEN. (One of the Automobile Enthusiasts of the Capital.)

populace. Often Sibley himself is at the wheel guiding the motor through the mazes of street cars and other local traffic.

But the senate also comprises in its august membership the owner of an automobile, says the Post. He, too, takes his intimates back and forth daily. The automobile of Senator Keen comes down out of the residential section of the north-west as regularly as the senate's days of meeting roll around. On the way, as a rule, he picks up Senators Platt, of Connecticut; Allison, and Spooner, all whom reside at one hotel. And along late in the afternoon all four, sooner or later, gravitate to the room of the committee on relations with Cuba, where Senator Platt, until a few days ago, was presiding as chairman. With that as a rendezvous, the quartette proceed to the vehicle, snorting and puffing under the great port cochere of the senate, and are whirled uptown to their apartments.

WORK OF AN OLD MAN

AGED PHYSICIAN BUILDS A MINIATURE HOUSE.

Remarkable Skill Shown in Novel Piece of Mechanism — It Weighs Eleven Ounces and Contains 56 Pieces of Perfect Furniture.

York, Pa.—A miniature house of six rooms, 4 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, weighing 11 ounces, and containing 56 pieces of perfect furniture, some of which weigh less than a grain, has been viewed by over 50 Yorkers at the home of H. A. Johnson, of this city, within the past few days. The tiny, home was constructed by Mr. Johnson's brother, Dr. L. D. Johnson, of Kennett square, who is nearly 78 years of age, and who has just returned to his home after visiting his relatives here.

The house is a frame structure, built on the cottage style. It has a frontage of 3 1/2 inches and extends back 4 1/2 inches. It is 2 1/2 stories high and has 23 windows. The structure is of hard wood; the outer walls are of cherry, the window frames of black walnut, and the roof of white maple. The front door is of mahogany, has a window in the upper half and a marble step beneath. A colonial porch adorns the front and has an artistic railing between the columns. A balcony projects from the second-story front and a door opens out upon it from within. There is a little porch on the south side, made of Norway maple, with turned columns, and has a railing on two sides. A door from this leads into the parlor. A delicate serpentine cornice of white wood extends up the gables and along the eaves, front and rear.

Two little chimneys deck the roof and three rustic chairs the front porch, which present a homelike and pleasing picture. The inside walls of the building are made separate from the outer and can be withdrawn at pleasure, so as to expose the interior with its household and kitchen furniture. The first floor is divided into a parlor, dining-room and kitchen. From the dining-room a flight of stairs, made after the modern plan, ascends to the second story. They are fitted out with handrails, balusters and newel post. In the parlor is a fireplace and a mantel on which stands a little clock. On the partition hang two little mahogany picture frames that contain the miniature portraits of the doctor and his wife.

The second floor is divided into two bedrooms and bathroom. The floors are covered with carpets and the rooms are furnished with tiny furniture, over 50 pieces in all. These are all put together by mortise and tenon, and the entire work was done without the aid of glues. The house and contents weigh 11 ounces, and the furniture alone tips the beam at less than half an ounce. Some of the little chairs weigh less than a grain each. Over 20 different kinds of wood enter into the construction of the house and fixtures, some of which are rare and very ancient.

The author of this novel piece of mechanism declares he would not duplicate the same for 100 gold dollars.

REJECTS OFFICIAL CENSUS.

Leader of Church Federation of New York Estimates Population at 4,000,000.

New York.—In a publication by the Federation of Churches and Christian organizations in New York city its executive secretary, Rev. Walter Laidlaw, places the population of the city on June 1, 1904, at a minimum of 3,945,907, against the estimate of 3,809,117, as given by the federal census bureau. Mr. Laidlaw said:

"The federation has scrutinized the method of the census, with the result that it cannot accept its figures for this city. The method employed by the federal census bureau would have made the population of New York in 1900 but 3,103,130, while it actually was 3,344,072 greater. The same method would make the population in 1910 only 929,788 larger than it was in 1900.

"By our computations the minimum increase by 1910 is placed at 1,275,201. It is shown that New York city grew in 1870-1880 29.3 per cent.; in 1880-1890, 39.1 per cent.; in 1890-1900, 37.1 per cent. The federation, while rejecting the federal census bureau figures, believes its own figures are a minimum. It would, therefore, put the population of New York on January 1, 1905, at more than 4,000,000 people."

PATENT ON HEAT BLANKET

Alsation Perfects a Unique Light Covering Which Will Keep Out the Cold.

Paris.—There is hope for the man or woman who cannot manage to keep warm during cold weather. An Alsation engineer, Camille Herrgott, has invented a blanket which is always warm and takes no notice of the weather.

The heat is furnished by fine electric wires of special construction, woven into the material and heated by a small battery. The blanket cannot possibly take fire, as the wires would break before the heat became sufficient to cause that.

Mr. Herrgott is patenting his blanket in America and Canada, for he believes he will gain a fortune there, especially in the northwest and west, by the manufacture and sale of the blankets in these regions.

A Strong Argument.

A woman narrowly escaped being burned to death in St. Louis the other day because she was so fat that the firemen couldn't get her through a window. Here is another strong argument in favor of the sylph-like form.

FARMER FOOLED LAWYERS.

Agrocluturist Finds Himself Able to Qualify as an Expert on Railway Construction.

Sandusky, O.—Hoist on their own petard, caught like Johnnie and Willie in the joke trap they had set for "Foxy Grandpa," was the fate of attorneys in court when they sought to qualify a farmer as an expert witness on locomotive construction and spark arresters. He fooled them by qualifying and the mirth that had been displayed by the lobby was turned into surprise.

E. J. Miller is the plaintiff in an action against a railway company to secure \$1,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by a fire. He is a farmer. He holds that the blaze which damaged his property was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. Everybody in the courtroom smiled when the attorneys for the railway company sought to qualify the agrocluturist as an expert witness on railway and rolling stock construction.

"Will you qualify?" asked the legal lights.

"Assuredly," replied Miller. Miller was sworn and his testimony was accepted as that of an expert. The reason? He showed that he had started as a shop boy in the shops of the old Mad River railroad, in this city, had risen to the position of engineer, and later had become master mechanic of the Central railroad of Georgia, master mechanic of the National Railway of Mexico, and general manager of the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass railway. Then he had retired to a farm in this county. His testimony was accepted.

BARS MEN AT HER BURIAL.

Spinster Provides in Will That Women Must Drive Hearse, Fill Grave and Officiate.

Dillsboro, Ind.—As a result of disappointment in love and a determination never to recognize men in any business or social relation, Miss Sarah Jackson, living in the St. Leon neighborhood, just north of this place, has provided in her will that only women shall act at her funeral.

The will provides that the driver of the hearse must be a woman, the pallbearers must be women, and even those who fill the grave after the coffin is lowered must be of the gentler sex.

Money is set apart to meet all necessary expenses, but none of it is to go to men if women can be found to discharge the duties.

Miss Jackson has lived in the St. Leon neighborhood for many years, and it is said that in that time she has never spoken to a man, her antipathy to the sex being so pronounced that she will not purchase goods of them at the store. She was disappointed in love more than 40 years ago, and during that time has had no communication with men. She has long been regarded as very peculiar, but the fact that she is carrying her aversion to men even to the grave is a surprise to her friends.

UNIQUE PAPER TO SUSPEND

Organ Published in the Indian Language for the Cherokee Nation Will Soon Quit.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Cherokee Advocate, the only paper in the world printed in the Indian language, will cease publication with its issue of March 4, 1905, at which time the tribal government of the Cherokee Indians will come to an end. It is published at Tahlequah and circulates among the Indians of the Cherokee nation. It is printed half in English and half in Cherokee. There are living only five men who are able to set the Cherokee type for the newspaper. They are T. W. Foreman, Gall Starr, George Wofford, Jose Sequiche and D. E. Smallwood.

The Advocate's editor and manager never has to worry about business. The paper is a national institution, the Creek house of kings passing an appropriation every year for its support. It is distributed free to the full-blooded Cherokees, who cannot read English. One thousand copies are sent to them weekly. In addition to this, there are hundreds of copies sent out over the United States as curiosities. The paper was established in 1844.

GIANT STONE ON HIS GRAVE

Monolith Is Placed Over Remains of Sir Henry Stanley, the Great Explorer.

London.—After a long search over the wilds of Dartmoor, a monolith—12 feet long, 4 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, and weighing six tons—which has defied the effacing fingers of time and tempest, has been found to stand at the head of Sir H. M. Stanley's grave at Pirbright.

Lady Stanley desired to obtain a stone "fashioned by the ages, tempered and colored by time, and untouched by man." Such a stone was discovered on a farm, lying recumbent on the borders of a natural roadway. Three of its faces had been exposed for uncounted generations. The difficulties of its removal from Devonshire were considerable, but they were eventually overcome, and it now stands in the quiet village churchyard, a fitting tribute to the memory of the great explorer.

The inscription bears not only the name so familiar to Englishmen, but the words "Bula Matari" ("the rock breaker") indicate the title he bore in Darkest Africa.

The Final Owner.

It is safe to say that when the Japs and the Russians are all through the final owner of the 263-Meter hill will be the Port Arthur gas trust.

MARVELOUS MACHINE

INSTRUMENT THAT TRANSMITS 40,000 WORDS AN HOUR.

Telegrams Turned Out from Machine in Writing—Photography Adds Process of Recording Letters.

London.—The average person can write about 30 to 35 words a minute. A good typist can turn out about double that amount.

There was exhibited at a hotel here the other day a telegraph instrument that can transmit messages and write them out in the most legible of handwriting at the rate of more than 40,000 words an hour.

This is the latest, and it would seem, the greatest marvel of electric telegraphy.

The fastest telegraphic instrument at present in operation is the Wheatstone automatic, which transmits telegrams from city to city at the rate of 200 to 250 words a minute. But messages when sent by this system still have to be translated from the Morse telegraphic language into ordinary language, and this can be done only at ordinary writing speed. The new Polak-Virag telegraph instrument transmits messages at nearly four times the speed, and delivers them direct from the instrument written in the plainest of ordinary copy book handwriting.

How it is done is a technical marvel that takes an electrical expert to grasp completely, but roughly simplified the system is a commonplace.

First, the message to be transmitted is converted into telegraphic dots and dashes on a perforator that looks like an ordinary typewriter. This perforator punches in a slip of paper a complicated series of holes that correspond in electrical impulses to the form of letters.

By passing this slip over a series of cylinders, electric waves find their way through the prepared holes, quick as a lightning flash, and are transmitted instantaneously to the other end of the wire, however far it is, and come out in the same sequence in which they entered. The manner in which the letters are recorded is the marvel.

Photography is called in. The electric waves are conveyed to a little mirror, and they make the mirror move in two directions—horizontal and vertical. Electric light is focused on the mirror, and then directed from it to a slip of sensitized paper.

The mirror moves only about the hundredth part of a millimeter, and the exposure of the sensitized paper is only about the thousandth part of a second, but the lightning flash is quicker, and though the eye cannot follow the writing, yet it appears plain as a pikestaff, and without the possibility of an error, at the rate of almost 15 words a second.

The two motions—vertical and horizontal—with the motion of the paper being drawn before the finger of light, supply all the motions of handwriting. If produced slowly they would, of course, be angular, but the speed makes them practically curved. Developing and fixing the photographed message takes ten seconds, so that the written message is received ten seconds later than its transmission.

The system is so fast that it is really ahead of the age. Very few towns, let alone individuals, want to telegraph 40,000 words an hour. Indeed, Austria-Hungary, the home of the inventors, while enthusiastically endorsing the invention, could not make use of it, because no two telegraph offices in the empire have enough work to keep it going. They would have to save up telegrams for a week to keep the instrument going ten minutes.

It ought to prove of immense value in transmitting speeches from out-of-the-way places, where few wires exist.

SONG CONVERTS A THIEF.

Turns from Salvation Army Lassies and Makes Restitution to Victims of Robberies.

Pottsville, Pa.—Salvation Army street singers are credited with having induced Lester R. Curry, a self-acknowledged thief, to change his mode of life. Some weeks ago a stolen watch was sent to police headquarters, with a note urging its return to an address in the suburb. The note was signed "Thief."

The other day Michael Grippie, who had been absent from home, returned. Chief Davies found him at the address and turned the watch over to him. He fully identified it as his property, and said the watch was stolen from his home by a peddler answering Curry's description.

The police had found that the man who signed himself "Thief" was registered as Curry at a hotel here. He was seen a short time before he sent the note to turn from the street singers, to whom he was listening, with tears dropping from his eyes.

Deep Diamond Mines.

Prof. Henry Myers in lecturing to a London audience recently said that there is no knowledge of the depths to which the South African diamond mines can be worked. The deeper they go the richer they become. Work can be carried on now to a depth of 2,500 feet and it is thought that it might be continued to a depth of 5,000 feet or even 10,000 feet if engineering difficulties could be overcome.

Sea Lion Kills Octopus.

The keeper of the lighthouse near Crescent City, Cal., reports a battle between a sea lion and an octopus. The octopus wound its tentacles around the lion's body, but the lion bit them off one after the other and ate them. Other lions then helped to dispose of the octopus' carcass.

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Rare Books Sold. New York.—Two of the rarest books in the collection of Americana made by the late Bishop John Horst have just been sold at auction. One was a copy of the Mohawk prayer book, printed in this city by William Bradford in 1715. It brought \$1,300. The other was a copy of the second edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, and it sold for \$410.

Young Girl in Penitentiary. Huntington, W. Va.—Pearl Smith, aged ten, who has served a number of years in the state reform school, was the other afternoon sentenced by Judge Matthews to serve five years in the penitentiary for stealing a 25-cent pair of suspenders from the residence of Nimrod Elliott. Five years is the minimum sentence in such a case.

Twins Divorced from Twins. Springfield, O.—Alvin and Alva Buskies, two brothers, were granted divorces from twin sisters in a local court here the other day.

The Reason. A man in New Jersey says he has not slept a wink for ten years. Mosquitoes?

SILVER FACE BLEACH

BEFORE AFTER

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Both in a box for \$1.00, or three boxes for \$2.50. Guaranteed to do what we say and to be the best in the world. One box is all that is required if used as directed.

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AND THE HAIR TONIC. A hair that grows long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Money order, express money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid or if you want it sent C. O. D. it will come by express, 35 cents extra.

Is any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a book free of charge. Packed so that no one will know the contents except ourselves.

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BUY A HOME AT ONCE. LARGE AND CONVENIENT LOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A rare chance for white or colored people of moderate means to build homes near the end of the new highway and railroad bridges now being rapidly constructed across the Potomac, between Washington and the Agricultural Farms at Arlington. This beautiful subdivision of land is called "East Arlington," and is surveyed off and boundaries set with wide avenues, streets and alleys. Lots are 100 feet long by 25 feet wide. Terms only \$5 down, balance \$1 per week, without interest. Price of lots from \$150 to \$250 per lot. Ten per cent off for cash, and perfect title guaranteed.

These lots are only 25 minutes' walk or 8 minutes' ride from the Government Departments or business center of Washington. The land is slightly inclined towards Washington, is well drained and rich. When the first payment of \$5 is made the purchaser can take possession of the ground, build a home or plant fruit or shade trees or cultivate it. Money can be borrowed with which to build. One lot will produce from \$25 to \$50 worth of potatoes or other vegetables a year.

Also a large three-story brick building, and half-acre, for sale on easy terms.

Parties will be shown the subdivision at any time. Write or call for plat and further particulars of

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Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, director of pharmacy; Robert Robinson and Harry Davis, deputies.
Main Office: 1128 G street north-east, Washington, D. C.

JUDGE KIMBALL REVERSED.

(Continued from 5th Page.)

of 180 days.
On March 9, 1904, while serving this sentence, he was convicted in the Police Court, on an information filed by the United States, of assault, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and in default to be imprisoned in jail for 364 days. While in jail, Turner's behavior has been good, and for each month of service he is entitled to a commutation of five days.

In deciding the case Judge Barnard held that the two sections on the information filed by the District of Columbia were to run concurrently, and had expired several months ago.

He then held that all three sentences were cumulative, and that under section 934, of the code of the District of Columbia, the Police Court was without authority to impose a single sentence of more than one year, or several sentences aggregating more than one year; and that, as the petitioner had already served a year in jail, less the time to which he was entitled for his conduct, he was now illegally imprisoned.

He therefore discharged Turner from the custody of the warden of the jail. The petitioner was represented by Fountain Peyton, while the warden of the jail was represented by Assistant United States Attorney Adkins.

Last week Mrs. Newman, daughter of Mrs. Jas. F. Johnson, of 125 D street, S. W., was presented with a fine daughter. Mother and child are doing well. Mrs. Bertha Watson has returned from her trip to New Jersey, where she and her son had a pleasant visit.

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NOTHING pleases the ladies as much as to receive a fine pair of Louvre gloves for Xmas. Here you select from the biggest and finest stock of gloves in the city. Every pair is fully guaranteed. Gloves and other articles neatly boxed free.

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This is the regular \$1 value. A very dressy and smart glove—well made and fit perfectly. Just a leader with us at this price.

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Ladies' Very Fine Evening and Walking Gloves, with the short and long fingers, very mannish effect—the most popular \$1.50 glove we have ever sold at

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Another useful gift thing. We call especial attention to our line of Ladies' Neckpieces at 25c. and 49c. All the newest effects in dainty laces and embroideries. Imported novelties from \$1 up.

HAT PINS & BELTS.

Still another useful suggestion for the ladies. We've a very fine line of Hat Pins, in all the latest novelties—imported ones, the kind that are not shown elsewhere—50c. and 75c.

Ladies' Belts, in silk and leather effects—new designs, direct copies from imported ones—the very sweetest thing seen hereabouts—regular \$1.00 values—our special offering 50c.

GIFT HOSIERY.

A serviceable gift—a useful one. As a special Xmas offering we are selling our regular 75c. qualities in Ladies Black and Embroidered Effect Hose, our special leader, three pairs neatly boxed, for \$1.50

We invite your inspection of our Ladies' Waist Department—the very newest creations—direct imported novelties. A beautiful \$5.50 waist at

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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the



human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors' thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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